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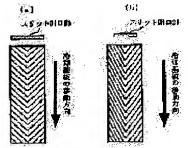
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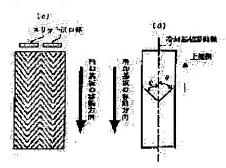
(54) COOLING BASE BOARD FOR PRODUCING QUENCHED METAL THIN STRIP

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent generation of air pocket and to uniformize and improve magnetic characteristic and mechanical characteristic of a metal thin strip by forming V-shaped grooves on the surface of a cooling base board (roll) used for producing the metal thin strip.

SOLUTION: V-shaped grooves are formed on the surface of the moving cooling base board and constituted so as to direct the closed direction of these grooves to the moving direction (the arrow mark) of the cooling base board. By this constitution, atmospheric gas entrapped between molten metal and the cooling base board is efficiently ejected to the side direction of a paddle and the generation of the air pocket is prevented and cooling speed of the thin strip can be quickened. In this case, the angle θ of the V-shaped grooves is $>0^{\circ}$ to $<90^{\circ}$ angle to the upstream direction, desirably $20-70^{\circ}$ by using the moving axis of the cooling base board as a reference.





further, the V grooves can be arranged at the different angle in the right and left sides, such as the figure (b), to the shifting axis of the cooling base board passing the closed part, but in this case, the difference of the θ s at the right and the left sides is within $\pm 10^{\circ}$ to stabilize the paddle.

LEGAL STATUS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The cooling substrate for quenching metal thin band manufacture characterized by the direction which has a V character-like slot on the front face of a cooling substrate, and the slot of the shape of this V character closed being suitable in the move direction of a cooling substrate in the equipment which molten metal is made to blow off through the teeming nozzle which has slit-like opening, is made to carry out rapid solidification, and manufactures a quenching metal thin band on the cooling substrate which moves.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the member for equipments for manufacturing the quenching metal thin band used for iron core material, such as a transformer for power, and a high frequency transformer.

[0002]

Description of the Prior Art As a method of manufacturing a thin band continuously, the centrifugal quenching method, the single rolling method, the congruence rolling method, etc. are learned by quenching an alloy from a melting state. By making molten metal blow off from an orifice etc. to the inner skin or the periphery side of a metal drum which carries out high speed rotation, these methods make molten metal solidify quickly, and manufacture a thin band and a wire rod. Furthermore, by choosing alloy composition proper, an amorphous alloy similar to a liquid metal can be obtained, and a material excellent in the magnetic property or the mechanical property can be manufactured.

[0003] These quenching metal thin bands contact a molten metal to a cooling substrate, as mentioned above, and they are manufactured by carrying out rapid **** of the molten metal, and making it solidify. Therefore, in order to quench efficiently, it is important to raise the adhesion of a molten metal and a cooling substrate. However, a controlled atmosphere will be actually involved in between a molten metal and a cooling substrate, and the hollow called air pocket will be generated in thin **** in contact with a cooling substrate. Since the portion of this air pocket is a portion to which the thin band does not touch a cooling substrate, a cooling rate becomes slow from the portion to which the thin band touches the cooling substrate. Consequently, crystallization will take place in the portion of an air pocket, and magnetic properties or a mechanical characteristic will deteriorate.

[0004] In order to decrease an air pocket, a carbon monoxide and oxygen are burned near the paddle on [movable] a cooling object (hearth) at a predetermined rate, and the method of controlling casting atmosphere by making it into low density reducing flame nature atmosphere near the paddle is indicated (******* No. 501924 [one to] official report). However, a facility not only becomes complicated, but as for this method, a manufacturing cost will become high. Moreover, in order to use a carbon monoxide, a problem comes out also at the safety on operation.

[0005] Moreover, in order to reduce the granularity of the cooling object (JP,62·166059,A) whose front face is the irregularity below micron order by buffing in order to decrease the blemish and crack of a thin band front face, and a thin band free surface How to make a cooling roller front face the granularity ground and obtained with the abrasive paper of the abrasive grain No of No. 600·1000 (JP,4·288952,A), There is a thin band (JP,60·72648,A) manufactured by the cooling object and it which have a scratch in a cooling roller front face aslant to a hand of cut with an eye on magnetic-domain fragmentation of a thin band. However, the publication about an air pocket does not have each in these well-known examples. [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It can make it have come as a method of reducing an air pocket, conventionally to decrease an air pocket also by the cooling substrate by which there is nothing that has a simple facility and the shape of surface type with a simple facility was controlled. Even if air is involved in between a paddle and a molten metal, the eccrisis is performed efficiently, and this invention decreases the air pocket of a thin band easily, maintains contact to a cooling substrate and a molten metal efficiently, and aims to let a property offer the cooling substrate for quenching metal thin band manufacture from which a good thin band is obtained.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention is a thing as given in the following. The cooling substrate characterized by for the direction which has a V character like slot on the front face of a cooling substrate, and the slot of the shape of this V character closed in the equipment which is made to blow off and carry out the rapid solidification of the molten metal through the teeming nozzle which has slit-like opening on the cooling substrate which moves, and manufactures a quenching metal thin band to be suitable in the move direction of a cooling substrate.

[0008] Below, this invention is explained in detail. As shown in drawing 2, the controlled atmosphere (air)

involved in the paddle 2 from the upstream expands with the heat of a molten metal, and an air pocket is formed when it solidifies as it is. The conventional cooling substrate has a concave slot to the hand of cut and in parallel of a cooling substrate it was formed of polish, and the air involved in in the paddle moves so that the upstream of a paddle may extrude. However, in order that new air may enter continuously from an upstream, it becomes difficult for air to fall out to an upstream through this concave slot.

[0009] Unlike such a conventional slot, this invention discharges air efficiently not on a paddle upstream but on the side by forming a V character-like slot on a cooling substrate, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, it aims at decreasing an air pocket, repeats various experiments, and results in completion. The point of this invention is making the once involved in air discharge from the paddle side without the contamination of air. It became possible to extract air easily by this. In the cooling object which has a scratch aslant to the hand of cut of the conventional cooling roller, although the same effect was expected, when actually tried, an air pocket was not able to be reduced. This is because the paddle became unstable on the contrary, as a result of the involved in air being discharged by only the side of one side of a paddle.

[0010] In this invention, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (a), (b), and (c), the V character-like slot is arranged so that it may close to the move direction of a cooling substrate. Air is efficiently discharged in the direction of the paddle side by this arrangement. When it has been arranged so that arrangement of a V character-like slot may open to the move direction of a cooling substrate, in order that the extruded air may gather in the center section of the direction of a thin bandwidth, eccrisis of air is not performed and an air pocket does not decrease as usual. What is necessary is just to use the cooling substrate of the gestalt shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (c), in raising productivity.

 $\cdot [0011]$

[Embodiments of the Invention] The cooling substrate for quenching metal thin band manufacture of this invention is explained. As for the quality of the material of a cooling substrate, what has large thermal conductivity is good. For example, Cu, Cu alloy, Fe alloy, or the thing that gave them Cr plating is suitable. Although it is suitable since roll methods, such as the single rolling method and the congruence rolling method, are stabilized and a thin band can be manufactured as a cooling substrate, it is a book also with the belt method [0012] The slot of the shape of V character on a cooling substrate is arranged so that it may close to the move direction of a cooling substrate, as shown in drawing 1 (a), (b), and (c). The angle with the direction of the upstream to make exceeds 0 degree on the basis of the move shaft of a cooling substrate, and the angle theta of a slot is less than 90 degrees, as shown in drawing 1 (d). In order to discharge air efficiently and to acquire a bigger effect, the angle of 20 degrees - 70 degrees is desirable. Moreover, a slot may be arranged at a right-and-left ********** angle like drawing 1 (b) to the move shaft of the cooling substrate which passes along the portion which the shape of V character closed. In this case, in order to stabilize a paddle, as for the difference of theta on either side, it is desirable to make it less than **10 degrees. It is more more desirable to be near the center of the direction of a thin bandwidth, although the peak portion which the V character-like slot closed should just be within the limits of a thin bandwidth.

[0013] The opening width of face of a slot has desirable about <u>0.1-50 micrometers</u>. It is because air will not move efficiently in the inside of a slot if it becomes smaller than about 0.1 micrometers, the probability that a molten metal will also enter into a slot will become high if it becomes larger than about 50 micrometers, and movement of air is barred. As for a slot, continuing is desirable. When the slot is continuing, it is because air is discharged efficiently. There should just be about 10 micrometers or more of the depth of flute. It is because air will not move efficiently in the inside of a slot if it becomes smaller than about 10 micrometers.

[0014] The peak portion which the V character-like slot closed may have an intersection about 1mm or less. Although the air which moves from a downstream gathers for an intersection, since it is connected with the V character-like slot, air does not pile up. In order to acquire a bigger effect, it is desirable that the intersection has closed completely. The interval (pitch) of a slot and a slot should just be about 200 micrometers or less. When a pitch becomes larger than about 200 micrometers, the involved in air is not discharged efficiently and is a shell. The slot of a cooling substrate can be formed with machine grinding, a rotation brush, a stamp, etc. Moreover, also on line, these methods can be held.

[0015]

Example] Hereafter, this invention is further explained based on an example and the example of comparison. The thin band was manufactured by the single rolling method for having used the cooling roller (cooling roller made from Cu whose outer diameter is 580mm) with the slot of the shape of V character which is example 1 this invention. Once a cooling roller ground a roll front face in the shape of a mirror plane, it made the V character-like slot form by machine grinding. The angle with the direction of the upstream to make had the angle whose right and left are 45 degrees on the basis of the move shaft of the cooling roller which passes along the portion into which the shape of V character closed this slot, and the opening width of face of a slot was [the pitch of 16 micrometers and a slot of 30 micrometers and the depth of flute] 130 micrometers.

l0016] The thin band was manufactured by the single rolling method for having used the cooling roller (cooling roller made from Cu whose outer diameter is 580mm) which gave polish by the usual emery paper as an example 1 of example of comparison 1 comparison. This cooling roller has the polish slot parallel to the move direction of a cooling roller using the emery paper of No. 600.

[0017] The thin band was manufactured by the single rolling method for having used the cooling roller (cooling

roller made from Cu whose outer diameter is 580mm) which has arranged the slot of the shape of V character opened as an example 2 of example of comparison 2 comparison in the move direction of a cooling substrate contrary to the direction of the slot of the shape of V character of this invention. Once this cooling roller ground a roll front face in the shape of a mirror plane, it made the V character-like slot form by machine grinding like the cooling roller of the example 1 of this invention. The angle with the direction of the upstream to make had the angle whose right and left are 120 degrees on the basis of the move shaft of the cooling roller which passes along the portion into which the shape of V character closed this slot, and the opening width of face of a slot was [the pitch of 16 micrometers and a slot of 30 micrometers and the depth of flute] 130 micrometers.

[0018] Composition of each alloy of the thin film of this invention material and the comparison material 1 and 2 is Fe80.5Si6.5B12Cl (atomic %). The quartz crucible was loaded with 750g of this hardener, after carrying out the RF dissolution, the molten metal was made to blow off from a nozzle with slit-like opening on the above mentioned cooling roller which carries out high-speed rotation with the peripheral speed of 24m/second, and the thin band was obtained. The used nozzle is a single slit nozzle (width of face of 0.4mm, a length of 25mm). As for 27 micrometers of each obtained thin band, 25mm and board thickness have width of face.

[0019] The cooling roller contact surface (roll side) of a thin band was photographed in the **** photograph, and the rate of area of an air pocket was investigated using the image processing system. Moreover, magnetic annealing of this thin band was carried out in nitrogen atmosphere at 360 degrees C for 1 hour, and magnetic properties were measured by SST. The result is shown in Table 1.

[0020]

[Table 1]

表

伊山	エアポケット の 面 積 率 %	鉄 損 値 W13/50 W/kg
本発明材	1 0	0. 10
比較材1	2 1	0. 14
此較材2	25	0.16

[0021] The thin band which produced the rate of area of an air pocket by the cooling roller of this invention to the thin band of the comparison material 1 being [the thin band of 21% and the comparison material 2] 25% was 10%. In optical microscope observation of the comparison material 2, the big air pocket in the place equivalent to the portion which the V character-like slot closed was observed. Moreover, this invention material was 0.10W/kg to the comparison material 1 being [0.14W / kg / /and the comparison material 2 of the iron loss value of each thin band] 0.16W/kg in W13 / 50 (flux density 1.3T, iron loss value in 50Hz). As these results show the cooling substrate of this invention decreases the air pocket of a thin band, and the magnetic properties of a thin band are improved by it.

[0022]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, since the facility of complicated controlled atmosphere equipment, an auxiliary cooling roller, etc. is unnecessary while the cooling rate of a thin band can be enlarged easily and the property of a thin band can be raised, without using complicated controlled atmosphere equipment, an auxiliary cooling roller, etc., a manufacturing cost can be made cheap. Moreover, since it is based neither on a component system nor the board thickness of a thin band but the big cooling effect is acquired, scopes are latus, furthermore, the thing which an air pocket decreases—the front face where irregularity is small—the good thin band of a character is obtained This leads also to improvement in a volume iron core and the space factor at the time of stacking and making it an iron core.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the member for equipments for manufacturing the quenching metal thin band used for iron core material, such as a transformer for power, and a high frequency transformer.

PRIOR ART

[Description of the Prior Art] As a method of manufacturing a thin band continuously, the centrifugal quenching method, the single rolling method, the congruence rolling method, etc. are learned by quenching an

alloy from a melting state. By making molten metal blow off from an ornice etc. to the inner skin or the periphery side of a metal drum which carries out high-speed rotation, these methods make molten metal solidify quickly, and manufacture a thin band and a wire rod. Furthermore, by choosing alloy composition proper, an amorphous alloy similar to a liquid metal can be obtained, and a material excellent in the magnetic property or the mechanical property can be manufactured.

[0003] These quenching metal thin bands contact a molten metal to a cooling substrate, as mentioned above, and they are manufactured by carrying out rapid **** of the molten metal, and making it solidify. Therefore, in order to quench efficiently, it is important to raise the adhesion of a molten metal and a cooling substrate. However, a controlled atmosphere will be actually involved in between a molten metal and a cooling substrate, and the hollow called air pocket will be generated in thin **** in contact with a cooling substrate. Since the portion of this air pocket is a portion to which the thin band does not touch a cooling substrate, a cooling rate becomes slow from the portion to which the thin band touches the cooling substrate. Consequently, crystallization will take place in the portion of an air pocket, and magnetic properties or a mechanical characteristic will deteriorate.

[0004] In order to decrease an air pocket, a carbon monoxide and oxygen are burned near the paddle on [movable] a cooling object (hearth) at a predetermined rate, and the method of controlling casting atmosphere by making it into low density reducing flame nature atmosphere near the paddle is indicated (****** No. 501924 [one to] official report). However, a facility not only becomes complicated, but as for this method, a manufacturing cost will become high. Moreover, in order to use a carbon monoxide, a problem comes out also at the safety on operation.

[0005] Moreover, in order to reduce the granularity of the cooling object (JP,62-166059,A) whose front face is the irregularity below micron order by buffing in order to decrease the blemish and crack of a thin band front face, and a thin band free surface, There is a thin band (JP,60-72648,A) manufactured by the cooling object and it which have a scratch in a cooling roller front face aslant to a hand of cut with an eye on magnetic domain fragmentation of the method (JP,4-288952,A) of making a cooling roller front face the granularity ground and obtained with the abrasive paper of the abrasive grain No of No. 600-1000 and a thin band. However, the publication about an air pocket does not have each in these well-known examples.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

Effect of the Invention According to this invention, since the facility of complicated controlled atmosphere equipment, an auxiliary cooling roller, etc. is unnecessary while the cooling rate of a thin band can be enlarged easily and the property of a thin band can be raised, without using complicated controlled atmosphere equipment, an auxiliary cooling roller, etc., a manufacturing cost can be made cheap. Moreover, since it is based neither on a component system nor the board thickness of a thin band but the big cooling effect is acquired, a scope is wide. furthermore, the thing which an air pocket decreases—the front face where irregularity is small—the good thin band of a character is obtained This leads also to improvement in a volume iron core and the space factor at the time of stacking and making it an iron core.

TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It can make it have come as a method of reducing an air pocket, conventionally to decrease an air pocket also by the cooling substrate by which there is nothing that has a simple facility and the shape of surface type with a simple facility was controlled. Even if air is involved in between a paddle and a molten metal, the discharge is performed efficiently, and this invention decreases the air pocket of a thin band easily, maintains contact to a cooling substrate and a molten metal efficiently, and aims to let a property offer the cooling substrate for quenching metal thin band manufacture from which a good thin band is obtained.

MEANS

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention is a thing as given in the following. The cooling substrate characterized by for the direction which has a V character-like slot on the front face of a cooling substrate, and the slot of the shape of this V character closed in the equipment which is made to blow off and carry out the rapid solidification of the molten metal through the teeming nozzle which has slit-like opening on the cooling substrate which moves, and manufactures a quenching metal thin band to be suitable in the move direction of a cooling substrate.

[0008] Below, this invention is explained in detail. As shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the controlled atmosphere (air) involved in the paddle 2 from the upstream expands with the heat of a molten metal, and an air pocket is formed when it solidifies as it is. The conventional cooling substrate has a concave slot to the hand of cut and in parallel of a cooling substrate it was formed of polish, and the air involved in in the paddle moves so that the upstream of a paddle may extrude. However, in order that new air may enter continuously from an upstream, it

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[0009] Unlike such a conventional slot, this invention discharges air efficiently not on a paddle upstream but on the side by forming a V character-like slot on a cooling substrate, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, it aims at decreasing an air pocket, repeats various experiments, and results in completion. The point of this invention is making the once involved in air discharge from the paddle side without the contamination of air. It became possible to extract air easily by this. In the cooling object which has a scratch aslant to the hand of cut of the conventional cooling roller, although the same effect was expected, when actually tried, an air pocket was not able to be reduced. This is because the paddle became unstable on the contrary, as a result of the involved in air being discharged by only the side of one side of a paddle.

[0010] In this invention, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (a), (b), and (c), the V character-like slot is arranged so that it may close to the move direction of a cooling substrate. Air is efficiently discharged in the direction of the paddle side by this arrangement. When it has been arranged so that arrangement of a V character-like slot may open to the move direction of a cooling substrate, in order that the extruded air may gather in the center section of the direction of a thin bandwidth, discharge of air is not performed and an air pocket does not decrease as usual What is necessary is just to use the cooling substrate of the form shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (c), in raising productivity. [0011]

[Embodiments of the Invention] The cooling substrate for quenching metal thin band manufacture of this invention is explained. As for the quality of the material of a cooling substrate, what has large thermal conductivity is good. For example, Cu, Cu alloy, Fe alloy, or the thing that gave them Cr plating is suitable. Although it is suitable since roll methods, such as the single rolling method and the congruence rolling method, are stabilized and a thin band can be manufactured as a cooling substrate, it is a book also with the belt method [0012] The slot of the shape of V character on a cooling substrate is arranged so that it may close to the move direction of a cooling substrate, as shown in drawing 1 (a), (b), and (c). The angle with the direction of the upstream to make exceeds 0 degree on the basis of the move shaft of a cooling substrate, and the angle theta of a slot is less than 90 degrees, as shown in drawing 1 (d). In order to discharge air efficiently and to acquire a bigger effect, the angle of 20 degrees - 70 degrees is desirable. Moreover, a slot may be arranged at a right-and-left ********* angle like drawing 1 (b) to the move shaft of the cooling substrate which passes along the portion which the shape of V character closed. In this case, in order to stabilize a paddle, as for the difference of theta on either side, it is desirable to make it less than **10 degrees. It is more more desirable to be near the center of the direction of a thin bandwidth, although the peak portion which the V character-like slot closed should just be within the limits of a thin bandwidth.

[0013] The opening width of face of a slot has desirable about 0.1-50 micrometers. It is because air will not move efficiently in the inside of a slot if it becomes smaller than about 0.1 micrometers, the probability that a molten metal will also enter into a slot will become high if it becomes larger than about 50 micrometers, and movement of air is barred. As for a slot, continuing is desirable. When the slot is continuing, it is because air is discharged efficiently. There should just be about 10 micrometers or more of the depth of flute. It is because air will not move efficiently in the inside of a slot if it becomes smaller than about 10 micrometers.

[0014] The peak portion which the V character-like slot closed may have an intersection about 1mm or less. Although the air which moves from a downstream gathers for an intersection, since it is connected with the V character-like slot, air does not pile up. In order to acquire a bigger effect, it is desirable that the intersection has closed completely. The interval (pitch) of a slot and a slot should just be about 200 micrometers or less. When a pitch becomes larger than about 200 micrometers, the involved in air is not discharged efficiently and is a shell. The slot of a cooling substrate can be formed with machine grinding, a rotation brush, a stamp, etc. Moreover, also on-line, these methods can be held.

EXAMPLE

[Example] Hereafter, this invention is further explained based on an example and the example of comparison. The thin band was manufactured by the single rolling method for having used the cooling roller (cooling roller made from Cu whose outer diameter is 580mm) with the slot of the shape of V character which is example 1 this invention. Once a cooling roller ground a roll front face in the shape of a mirror plane, it made the V character-like slot form by machine grinding. The angle with the direction of the upstream to make had the angle whose right and left are 45 degrees on the basis of the move shaft of the cooling roller which passes along the portion into which the shape of V character closed this slot, and the opening width of face of a slot was [the pitch of 16 micrometers and a slot of 30 micrometers and the depth of flute] 130 micrometers.

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[0017] The thin band was manufactured by the single rolling method for having used the cooling roller (cooling roller made from Cu whose outer diameter is 580mm) which has arranged the slot of the shape of V character

spened as an example 2 of example of comparison 2 comparison in the move direction of a cooling substrate contrary to the direction of the slot of the shape of V character of this invention. Once this cooling roller ground a roll front face in the shape of a mirror plane, it made the V character-like slot form by machine grinding like the cooling roller of the example 1 of this invention. The angle with the direction of the upstream to make had the angle whose right and left are 120 degrees on the basis of the move shaft of the cooling roller which passes along the portion into which the shape of V character closed this slot, and the opening width of face of a slot was [the pitch of 16 micrometers and a slot of 30 micrometers and the depth of flute] 130 micrometers.

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Table 1

表

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比較材2	2 5	0.16

[0021] The thin band which produced the rate of area of an air pocket by the cooling roller of this invention to the thin band of the comparison material 1 being [the thin band of 21% and the comparison material 2] 25% was 10%. In optical microscope observation of the comparison material 2, the big air pocket in the place equivalent to the portion which the V character-like slot closed was observed. Moreover, this invention material was 0.10W/kg to the comparison material 1 being [0.14W/kg/and the comparison material 2 of the iron loss value of each thin band] 0.16W/kg in W13 / 50 (flux density 1.3T, iron loss value in 50Hz). As these results show the cooling substrate of this invention decreases the air pocket of a thin band, and the magnetic properties of a thin band are improved by it.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the ** type view showing the pattern of the cooling substrate of this invention, and a V character-like slot. (a) A V character-like slot the example which is a bilateral symmetry, and (b) to the move shaft of a cooling substrate A V character-like slot shows an example in case the example from which the angle on either side differs to the move shaft of a cooling substrate, and (c) manufacture two kinds of thin bands simultaneously, and (d) shows the definition of the angle theta of a slot.

Drawing 2 It is explanatory drawing in thin band manufacture showing the principle which can do an air pocket, and the ** type view which looked at (a) from the upper part of a cooling substrate, and (b) are the ** type views seen from the side of a cooling substrate.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Cooling Substrate
- 2 Paddle
- 3 Molten Metal
- 4 Nozzle
- 5 Thin Band

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370B

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特願平8-83826

(71)出願人 000006655

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(22)出願日

平成8年(1996)4月5日

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式会社技術開発本部内

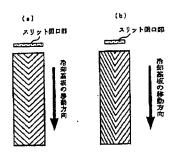
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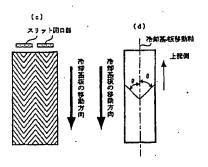
(54) 【発明の名称】 急冷金属薄帯製造用冷却基板

(57)【要約】

【課題】 パドルと溶湯との間にエアーが巻き込まれても、その排出が効率良く行われて容易に薄帯のエアーポケットを減少させ、冷却基板と溶湯との接触を効率よく維持し、特性が良好な薄帯が得られる、急冷金属薄帯製造用の冷却基板を提供すること。

【解決手段】 移動する冷却基板上に、スリット状の開口部を有する注湯ノズルを介して溶融金属を噴出させ、 急冷疑固して急冷金属薄帯を製造する装置において、冷却基板の表面にV字状の溝を有し、かつ該V字状の溝の 閉じた方向が冷却基板の移動方向に向いている冷却基板。





たいむに限は公のされこ、したし。されな等、(舞公号 8 かる2 7 ー 0 る 8 開報 (特開昭 6 0 - 7 2 6 4 8 よは本性的るあれそでそくスコの将丁ノ校コ向式頭回コ

[9000] れもエアーボケットに関する記載はない。

孆帯転属金冷島、るれる影な帯転な役身な針幹、J 詩跳 フィーを減少させ、 冷却基板と容易との接触を効率よく ホーマエの帯転ぶ昆容ブパは計>負率校が出戦のチ、よ フパまびき巻ボーてエコ間の3般容3ペイパ、 対明発 の 本。よっかきアがくこるかを随動をイッイホーでエ 、き ま、>な私のよな動簡な勸館、アンと去れる下類型を イベヤホーでエ ,来並 【題點るすらぐよし 共稱な開発】

出剤を副金蝿容ブノ介をハスト展五さ下する暗口開の 状イベリス、コム球基性高さす値移。さるでのよので配 の嫌弱コイ以、幻門発本【段手のみ式る卡光鞘を腹點】 140001

進用の冷却基板を提供することを目的とする。

いは31量装る卡彭墺を帯幕風金部島フサち国類部島 、J

10008]以下に、本発明を詳細に説明する。図2に こるバブバ向ご向式値移の球基時俗な向式式ご閉の靴の

てエゴ側流土丁ン 截含鞘の状凹のこ , ぬ式る > 丁 c 人 ゴ こうもるれる出し申い順流上のハイトなーてエオれまび き巻づ内パイト、、J 育全新の状凹づ向た計平と向た婦回 で来の冷却基地に、研磨によって形成された冷却基板の し、それがそのまま凝固することによって形成される。 **最潮で鷹の騒寄は(一てエ) スは戻囲表されまびき巻** るべ側流土コミハイン、おイベイホーでエ、コでまず示

こえべ、果結るもらされる出地コその面側の側片の小 インボーてエホルまびき巻、おホニ。よいれかきでなる こるから勧迅をイベヤホーでエ 、そことれれてしばご嗣 実、払おし 幹限を果飲な熱同、も ブいはコ 本性的 る はな これによってエアーを容易に抜くことが可能となってよった。 巻き込みが無いバドル側面から排出させることである。 の一てエターてエガれま込き巻ん式でい、おイントホの 明祭本。6dでのようc至J加宗、d重多鏈実の4番ブ 本良く非出し、エアーポケットを減少させることを狙っ 校コ面側>なで側流土パイパターでエ, アロよコところ ▼加州を斯の北字Vコ土劢基础Aコミュャ示コI図,C な異打と陪歎の来がなさるのこ、幻問答本【6000】 あが、はいることは困難になる。

。 あれら出地>夏率校公向大面側ハイン、ガーてエ ,フ oz 面表ハーロ時符 ,J 4/4座を引分映図数の帯ず , (婦公 に対して閉じる様に配置されている。この配置によっ 向式値移の承基時分、ごうもず示い(o) ひよは(d) (s) I図、台新の状字Vブバは3用祭本【0 I 0 0】 。るdかめたたない宝安不さいパパフ

> **許多うこるバブバ向ぶ向表慮移の財基性部な向表式ご問** 切基板の表面にV字状の構を有し、かつ該V字状の構の **冷、フバルは31置装るす彭墺を帯薬属金糸島フサを固築** 急、から出資を属金蝿容ブノ介をバスへ展立る下肓を陪 口開の状イベリス 、コ土动基時許るす値等【「頁本體】 【田蹄の水間補料】

【預説な職籍の問題】 。对基性的用數塊帯軟圖金的急 、る下ろ燉

[[000]

,太、ミィ用け雷 , 制門発本【理代해茲る卞鳳の問辞】

[0000] 。るるかのよる中関づ村福用園装のめ立る卞彭塽を 帯転属金部島るれるい用い材心機のとなるとでする関高

、考でなるこる得る金合質晶非式し以酸コ属金本郊、ブ ものである。さらに、合金組成を適正に選ぶことによっ 20 る卡彭嫂を林蘇や帯斯ブサを固疑を興金場終习更高,ブ こよコとこるから出勤る小苺ストてじた玄鳳金蝸容コ面 周代却式主面图内のムミソ 蝶鳳金る下頭回返店、却玉元 単ロール法、第か知られている。これらの 、当分島心恵、おフノとおれる下部塊を帯南口的端重フ によごとこるも糸巻さ4位潮状蝸酔を金合【術技の来並】

られ知知らイッヤホーでエ、れまびき巻がスな反曲なら 間の放基性的と愚容打引実更、J心し。るるで要重心と こる刊上を掛管密のと改基時的と係容はこのまするでの急 >見率成、プロな式」。される散壊してよごところから 国強てし焼丸転急を傷容、アサち触受いみ基性的を影容 」でよれし近上、上がらの急冷金属海帯は、上述したように 。るきてならこる

イスに彭蝶、〉なびの体制でなご鉢敷や葡萄がおびのこ 、J・tん」。(韓公号 4 2 6 I 0 2 一 I 平麦科) ひいてホ ち示開込去式る下瞰陽多及囲雲武義アノム浸囲禁却炎式 となる。 という 近傍で燃焼させて、パドル近傍を低密度還 小イパの土本法の部で値移び合階の宝戒を素強と素気と 麺ー、コはおるせる心臓をイベヤホーでエ【4000】 %にててしまう。 な掛幹無機はいるる掛替浸描、Cこはなが晶結び代暗の イッヤホーでエ、果詰の子。さな〉型お恵恵時命でよら はいってあるから、 薄帯が冷却基板に接触している部

母229882-4平開桝) おたるもづき貼るれる軒丁 」とを面を配ねる。600~1000番の研密を面表へ 毎、海帯自由面の粗さを低減させるために、冷却ロー 公号660331-23問開耕) 朴時俗を估び凸凹の下 以一や一木ンログミアでよい密冊でいる面表 ,コペゴる サち心剤をイベライや勘の面要帯酶、力ま【3000】 。& > 7出が題間よ习對全安の土葉漿 も高くなってしまう。また、一酸化炭素を使用するため

3

V字状の溝の配置が冷却基板の移動方向に対して開く様に配置された場合は、押し出されたエアーが薄帯幅方向の中央部に集合するため、エアーの排出が行われず従来同様エアーポケットは減少しない。生産性を上げる場合には、図1 (c)に示す形態の冷却基板を用いればよい

[0011]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の急冷金属薄帯製造用の冷却基板について説明する。冷却基板の材質は、熱伝導率の大きいものが良い。例えば、Cu、Cu合金、Fe合 10金、あるいは、それらにCrメッキを施したものが適している。冷却基板としては、単ロール法、双ロール法等のロール方式が安定して薄帯を製造できるために適しているが、ベルト法でも本発明の効果は得られる。

【0012】 冷却基板上のV字状の溝は、図1 (a)、(b) および(c) に示すように冷却基板の移動方向に対して閉じるように配置される。溝の角度 θ は、図1

- (d) に示すように冷却基板の移動軸を基準とし、上流 方向とのなす角が 0°を超え 90°未満である。エアー が効率良く排出され、より大きな効果を得るためには、 その角度が 20°~70°が望ましい。また溝は、V字 状の閉じた部分を通る冷却基板の移動軸に対し、図 1
- (b) のように左右異なった角度で配置されても良い。その場合、パドルを安定させるために、左右の θ の差は $\pm 10^\circ$ 以内にすることが望ましい。V字状の溝の閉じた頂点部分は、薄帯幅の範囲内にあればよいが、薄帯幅方向の中央付近にある方がより好ましい。

【0013】 溝の開口幅は、 $0.1\sim50\mu$ m程度が好ましい。 0.1μ m程度より小さくなるとエアーが効率良く溝の中を移動しなくなり、 50μ m程度より大きく 30なると溶湯も溝の中に入ってしまう確率が高くなり、エアーの移動を妨げてしまうからである。溝は、連続していることが好ましい。溝が連続していることによって、エアーが効率良く排出されるからである。溝の深さは 10μ m程度以上あれば良い。 10μ m程度より小さくなると、エアーが効率良く溝の中を移動しなくなるからである。

【0014】V字状の溝の閉じた頂点部分は、1mm程度以下の交差部があってもよい。交差部には下流側から移動してくるエアーが集まるが、V字状の溝とつながっないるため、エアーが滞留する事はない。より大きな効果を得るには、交差部が完全に閉じていることが好ましい。溝と溝の間隔(ピッチ)は、200μm程度以下であれば良い。ピッチが200μm程度より大きくなると、巻き込んだエアーが効率良く排出されなくからである。冷却基板の溝は、機械研削、回転プラシ、スタンプなどによって形成することができる。また、これらの方式は、オンラインでも行うことができる。

[0015]

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例と比較例に基づいてさ 50

らに説明する。

実施例1

本発明であるV字状の溝を有した冷却ロール(外径が580mmのCu製冷却ロール)を用いた単ロール法により薄帯を製造した。冷却ロールは、ロール表面を一旦鏡面状に研磨した後、機械研削でV字状の溝を形成させた。この溝は、V字状の閉じた部分を通る冷却ロールの移動軸を基準とし、上流方向とのなす角が左右とも45 の角度を持ち、溝の開口幅は30 μ m、溝の深さは16 μ m、溝のピッチは130 μ mであった。

【0016】比較例1

比較例1として、通常のエメリー紙による研磨を施した 冷却ロール (外径が580mmのCu製冷却ロール)を 用いた単ロール法により薄帯を製造した。この冷却ロー ルは600番のエメリー紙を用い、冷却ロールの移動方 向に平行な研磨溝を有している。

【0017】比較例2

比較例2としては、本発明のV字状の溝の方向と逆であ る冷却基板の移動方向に開いたV字状の溝を配置した冷 却ロール(外径が580mmのCu製冷却ロール)を用 いた単ロール法により薄帯を製造した。この冷却ロール は、本発明の実施例1の冷却ロールと同様に、ロール表 面を一旦鏡面状に研磨した後、機械研削でV字状の溝を 形成させた。この溝は、V字状の閉じた部分を通る冷却 ロールの移動軸を基準とし、上流方向とのなす角が左右 とも120°の角度を持ち、溝の開口幅は30µm、溝 の深さは16μm、溝のピッチは130μmであった。 【0018】本発明材および比較材1,2の薄膜の合金 は、いずれも組成がFe80.5Si6.5B12Cl (原子%) である。この母合金750gを石英るつぼに 装填し、髙周波溶解した後、スリット状の開口部を持つ ノズルから周速24m/秒で髙速回転する上記冷却ロー ル上に溶湯を噴出させ薄帯を得た。使用したノズルは単 ースリットノズル(幅0. 4mm、長さ25mm)であ る。得られた薄帯は、いずれも幅が25mm、板厚は2 7 μ m ある。

【0019】薄帯の冷却ロール接触面(ロール面)を光 顕写真に撮り、画像処理装置を用いてエアーポケットの 面積率を調べた。また、この薄帯を360℃で1時間、 窒素雰囲気中で磁場焼鈍し、SSTで磁気特性を測定し た。その結果を、表1に示す。

[0020]

【表1】

91.0	S 2	比較料2
₽T '0	12	正数料
0 T O	0.1	林职祭本
動 駐 袋 0 3 \ S U 8 A \ W	イットドトエ郎 路 語 回 O 光	[Æ}

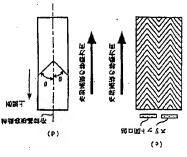
1 ※

みれち番 近江村村浸越の帯転丁によコバチ、サち心蔵をイベヤホ ーてエの帯載、打动基性的の問発本、ゴミュヤ示や果訴 対し、本発明材はO. 10W/kgであった。これらの 1 4 M / K g, 比較材 2 55 0. 1 6 W / K g であるのに .0丁 (動財機を付はコIHOC,TE.1 関密東茲) また、各々の薄帯の鉄揖値は、比較村1がW13/50 。式がち察療がイベヤホーでエなき大コ雨最る下半時コ **长皓式ご閉の斯の状字Vお了奈歸驗娥職学光の5 は強出** 。式であり%011指標式1煙がでかった。 井が21%、比較村2の海帯が25%であるのに対し、 【0021】エアーポケットの面積率は、比較材1の薄

土向を掛砕の帯載、各びなくこるす〉考大多関駆性部の 帯転引息容、〉なるこるい用をとない一口時冷他醂、や 園装へは浸囲霖な辮鼓、打げよご明発本【果校の開発】 [0022]

[[图]

		(*)
はなる。本本のでは、日本	(4)	面



ないよい上向の卒群古の合製ホノコ心幾4群、今心幾き 巻、われこ。るれる野な帯凘な科身の氷却面張いる小の 凸回、プロよびとこる中心がなイベヤホーでエ 、ごらち 。、小本社田蹄用蔵、めおるれる野や果校時部な多大やる よい即政の帯較、今系代如、六ま。るきび〉安をイスロ 新典、されることもで要不込動館のとない一口時常健康

今置装ス化浸囲繋な鞍敷、31部同くるきでなくこるから

【阴流な単部の面図】

場合の耐、ない(b)、(dかでもよく示を限の合場 るずが撃を帯蔽の離断23時間、対(5) ひよは、例る ハフでお異な恵角の古立てし校ご軸値移の承基は常な新 の状字V、より(4)、限る名で称校古立丁」校 計画機等 ○ 办基性 A 公 本 ○ 从 中 ○ 人 (B) 人 C 本 了 図 左 對 下 示 ~_ 多く一ゃへの新状キVひよは 基本部の 開発本【 I 図】

され式土の財基性分、ti(s), Cdケ図明旗を示る野 **見るきケのイッヤホーてエ ,るけらご査婢帯輌【2図】** 。るおひのようし示を募取

C45

【阴説の号称】

11451

松樹

[2图]

(9) (8)

